

NEW PUMP FOR OAHU

By a vote of the directors on Tuesday of this week, Oahu Sugar Company is shortly to have an important addition to its irrigation plant. This will consist of the installation of a Worthington pump, now lying idle on the plantation, to be operated by a powerful engine. The capacity of the additional pump will be 7,500,000 gallons of water daily, which will enable the plantation people not only to take more effective care of certain lands now under cultivation, but to put about 400 acres of new land into sugar cane.

Ordinarily, it would have cost from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to make such an addition to the irrigation works. As a matter of fact, however, the outlay for the installation will be only \$46,000. There is an interesting story back of this economical feat.

By the displacement of cable cars with electric cars in San Francisco some powerful engines were displaced. Two of these which had cost \$155,000 were discovered when relegated to the scrapheap, almost as good as new, by Max Lorenz, consulting engineer for H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. They were bought for \$10,000 each, delivered on board ship. One of them is to drive the additional pump on Oahu plantation already mentioned, and the other will be harnessed to a pump of Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina.

JACK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1.)

for the refunding of the old Republic of Hawaii debt. A great many intricate questions have arisen, from the fact that this was a debt authorized and bonds issued therefor under the Republic of Hawaii, and which were assumed by the Territory of Hawaii. These bonds really represent the balance of Hawaii's debt after Uncle Sam paid the \$4,000,000 in cash when the Islands were taken over and annexed.

"The question of the right of Hawaii to assume the bonds was fully discussed, and also whether the President should authorize this issue, as the funds are not to be used for the purpose of improvements under the American administration. But the law itself provides that the bonds can not be issued unless authorized by the President, and in fact I would not, for one moment, think of putting bonds on the market unless they were similar in every respect to our previous issues in regard to the authority and approval of the President. The fact that the bonds have these qualities gives them a better selling value as it inspires buyers with greater confidence in the legality of their issue.

"It was highly gratifying to me to be able to tell the Wall Street people that we are living within our income and that our finances under Gov. Carter's administration are being put on such a sound basis. This is shown by the fact that our securities are so much more highly regarded than formerly and I have no hesitation in saying that should the legal difficulty be overcome we ought to be able to sell a four per cent bond at par or slightly better.

"I have not endeavored to sell the bonds yet, except to call on a few of my acquaintances in Wall Street and, as I have nothing to sell as yet, to tell them I shall be back to see them later on. I have spoken to the President about the desired authorization of the bonds by him. I went over the financial situation in the islands with him. He was more than gratified to know of our ability to refund our debt at a lower rate of interest, and said enthusiastically: 'Good, good! I am pleased to hear that.'

"I anticipate a great deal more work in getting the papers for this issue of bonds in order than there was in getting the papers for the public improvement bonds ready."

QUARANTINE WHARF.

Mr. Atkinson has been urging the commencement of the construction of the quarantine wharf at Honolulu. He called upon the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, where he was informed that the plans for the wharf had already been sent to Honolulu and bids advertised for, to be opened June 15. Mr. Atkinson was also told that the work would probably be in charge of Inspector Roberts of San Francisco who made a visit to Honolulu some time ago and prepared the plans for the wharf. It was stated at the Supervising Architect's office that the work would not be placed in charge of Lieut. Slattery, of the army, as has been suggested.

THE LEPROSY HOSPITAL.

"I saw Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service," said Mr. Atkinson, "and discussed rather fully the arrangements to be made in the establishing of the leprosy study hospital and laboratories at Kalaupapa. We went over some administrative questions, discussed plans for erecting the buildings and studying cures. We also discussed the matter of nurses. He was not prepared to say at present what persons he would select for that duty and whether women would be given that employment.

"Dr. Wyman will leave Washington for Honolulu in a few days to catch the transport Logan on May 31, as he wishes to take the matter up with the governor and the board of health personally. He will visit the leper settlement with Dr. Cofer and probably some members of the board of health. It may be noted at the same time that Representative Hepburn, who was instrumental in securing the passage of the Leprosy bill, is going to Honolulu also by the transport Logan and will

be a fellow passenger with Dr. Wyman.

LOCAL IMMIGRATION LAW.

"I am taking up with Commissioner General Sargent the new immigration law, recently enacted by the territorial legislature to encourage settlement of white people in the Hawaiian Islands," continued Mr. Atkinson. "I told him, as I had previously told the President, of our endeavors to settle and develop the country along traditional American lines. I am going into immigration matters with Mr. Sargent very thoroughly and ascertaining how far the new board of immigration can go towards 'encouraging' immigration. We have reached nothing conclusive yet but I have an appointment for another talk with him early this week. He leaves Washington in a few days to catch the Mongolia for Honolulu, sailing from San Francisco June 7. His secretary and one other man will accompany him."

"I had hoped to get back to New York on the bond issue this week, but as I have more important matters in Washington I will not be able to return there probably for about ten days. I am booked to sail from San Francisco on the China June 18, so as to be there in time for Gov. Carter to come away on the Alameda to catch the Manchuria that carries Secretary Taft to Honolulu and the Philippines."

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It seems to be definitely settled that Congress will meet in extra session October 16. The President has been telling his callers so and this morning reiterated his intention to some newspaper men. It will be called primarily, he says, for railroad rate legislation as the President does not want to have the two subjects confused. In his message to the extra session, however, he will touch slightly upon the tariff question.

SUGAR IN LIBERIA.

Mr. Ernest Lyon, consul general at Monrovia, Liberia, has written a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor about sugar making in that country. He says:

"Sugar making was once the most flourishing and paying industry of Liberia. All along the banks of the St. Paul River, in many places hidden from view by the dense foliage, may be found dilapidated boilers, parts of engines, mills, and the grim foundations of buildings. Noxious weeds now cover farms which swarmed with workmen, crushing, cooking, and refining the sugar cane, which grew luxuriantly for miles along the fertile banks of the river. Those were the golden days of Liberia, when great quantities of sugar were sold, not only along the Liberian coast, but in the markets of Liverpool and New York. Labor supplied by the aborigines and captured Kongos returned by the United States Government to Liberia was cheap and plentiful. The price of merchandise on the ground was high and the planters did not scruple to take advantage of the cheap labor and the high price of merchandise given in exchange.

"Among the causes which contributed to the abandonment of the industry were: (1) The fall in the price of sugar, consequent principally upon the introduction of cheap beet sugar; (2) the falling off of American shipping facilities, New York being the principal port to which most of the sugar was shipped; (3) the introduction of coffee, which superseded the sugar-cane industry; and (4) the lack of capital to improve and purchase new machinery. The price of sugar declined from 18 and 14 cents to 5 cents per pound, which was found insufficient to meet the working expenses. The introduction of beet sugar on the Liberian market, the cost of machinery, and the scarcity of laborers, who were drawn away by the growth of the coffee industry, resulted in a general collapse. Every other agricultural enterprise was abandoned for coffee, which brought from 18 to 20 cents per pound, and the farmers grew rich.

"So long, however, as sugar-cane farming lasted it paid. One of the farmers who never abandoned the industry declared recently in a conversation on the subject that even 5 cents per pound for sugar paid him. In the present reverse of the coffee industry several small sirup makers and distillers at Crozierville now find in sugar culture a reasonable competence, even with their limited capital and poor machinery.

"Sugar cane in Liberia grows luxuriantly. When properly planted and cultivated the stubble will last from three to four years before it begins to deteriorate. The mode of planting is simple: (1) The woods, if high land, must be cleared in the months of January and February, woods of younger growth in February and March; the undergrowth is first cut, then the larger trees; (2) when the farm is thoroughly dried fire is applied to the brush, the ashes serving as fertilizer; (3) the soil is then hoed up in parallel rows, about 4 feet apart; (4) the stalk of the cane is cut in two parts, about 2 or 3 feet from the top, and the top part is stripped of the leaves and laid in the shade until time to plant. When that time comes the cuttings are laid in the rows and covered. When the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 feet they are hilled up on both sides of the row. The land thereafter must be cleaned two or three times in the year. Cane planted in April, May, and June is ready to be cut in December, January, and February.

"The process of manufacturing is the same as adopted in other countries. Considering the extreme fertility of the soil and its peculiar adaptation to the production of cane, it may be asserted that no other country presents better advantages for sugar cultivation. Liberian soil properly farmed will yield from \$30 to \$40 to the acre all along the banks of the St. Paul River and interiorward.

"To investors with capital and a reasonable amount of knowledge of the raising of sugar cane and the manufacturing of sugar the industry would be a very lucrative one: (1) The soil is eminently adapted to the cane, which grows, in some instances, from

CONGRESSMAN HEPBURN ARRIVES IN HONOLULU

Hon. W. P. Hepburn, one of the men in closest official touch with President Roosevelt, who is said to be slated for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at the next session, and who is now chairman of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, arrived yesterday on the transport Sheridan, accompanied by Mrs. Hepburn, and will remain here until the arrival of the Taft party, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chamberlain, of Lunaillo street. Mrs. Chamberlain is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hepburn.

The distinguished visitor is the congressman who put through the bill to establish a federal laboratory at the leper settlement on Molokai, wherein a systematic study of the disease will be made. He predicts a great future for Hawaii with the opening of the Panama Canal. He believes that there will be no change in the Chinese exclusion law, and expresses the opinion that the Philippines will eventually be turned over to the Filipinos when they have demonstrated their ability for self-government. These are among the main points brought out in an interview which Col. Hepburn accorded an Advertiser representative at the residence of Mr. Chamberlain yesterday afternoon.

NO DUMPING GROUND HERE. Col. Hepburn was asked whether the bill to establish a leprosarium on Molokai, which was passed at the last session of Congress, implied the opening of Molokai as a dumping ground for lepers on the mainland of the United States. Col. Hepburn answered:

"No, I think not. There was never any thought of a leprosarium for the lepers in the States. There was no intent in the bill looking to such a thing. There are a few lepers in the United States. A census was taken some years ago and I think about 175 were found in the country, but it is believed there are about twice that many. We attempted to establish a leprosarium on the mainland last winter and failed, but I think this winter that will be done. I don't know where it will be located, but it ought to be in some one of those semi-arid regions below the 35th parallel and in the western third of the United States. I know of several semi-arid areas of land at from four to five thousand feet elevation that would be desirable, and they are also remote from settlements."

"Personally, I will try soon to go over to the Molokai leper settlement so as to view the disease at first hand. I will go with Surgeon-General Wyman when he makes the trip."

LABORATORY IN SIX MONTHS.

"As to the appropriation made for the establishment of the Molokai leprosarium, I would say that you people in Hawaii have a very earnest friend in General Wyman, who is at the head of the Health and Quarantine forces of the United States. He has taken a great deal of interest in the study of the disease of leprosy. I simply carried out the views of Dr. Wyman with reference to this laboratory here. HE THINKS THAT THE DISEASE CAN BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL, and he is here now, as you know, to look over the situation. As soon as the transfer of the square mile of territory required under the provisions of the bill, is made by the territory to the United States, I understand Dr. Wyman stands ready to begin the erection of a proper building and that he will have a staff of medical officers here in a very short time. I suppose that during the next six months the institution will be in running order."

HAWAII AND DEFENSE.

Col. Hepburn referred to the coming of the Taft party, stating that he would join it here and proceed to Manila as a member of the expedition. Asked as to his opinion of the Philippines and colonial question in general, Col. Hepburn replied:

"I think this: I never have been favorably disposed to the colonial system. I have never believed that colonies were a marked benefit to parent nations. Colonies were always a weak spot in a nation. Colonies are more expensive to defend than any other portion of the state. There is apt to be less of that complete contentment that results in the complete loyalty, no matter how beneficial the parent government may try to be. There are always factions that try to foment discord and breed discontent so that I have always thought that a colonial system is not an advantage. Of course, there are exceptions to that."

8 to 10 feet high and as thick as a man's arm; (2) capital would find no difficulty with labor, which is cheap; (3) a reasonable profit could be made upon merchandise used upon the ground, the prevailing custom being to pay labor half goods and half cash. Liberia hopes that this once-prosperous and remunerative industry may be again reestablished."

SUGAR IN ONTARIO.

Consul James H. Worman, at Three Rivers, Quebec, writes to the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the beet and cane sugar mills in Ontario in the following language: "It is reported from Wallaceburg, Ontario, where a large beet-sugar plant is located, that its owner is about to try the experiment of importing Trinidad raw sugar to be refined during the season when sugar beets are not obtainable. As the beet supply can be had only a few months in the fall and early winter, the proposed use of the mill during the rest of the year is of the greatest importance from a business and economic standpoint."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

"It sometimes happens that geographical considerations make it exceedingly desirable to have some such relation with another people. The possession of the Hawaiian Islands as a defensive measure for the Pacific coast is of great value to the United States. If we had not these islands some other nation would have insisted upon having them. In the possession of anybody else they would be a menace to our peace, but with our possessing them nobody else can trouble us in the Pacific, and therefore I think there are mutual interests which make it very desirable we should have the very best of relations with Hawaii."

PHILIPPINES FOR FILIPINOS.

"I think we have had this colonial policy thrust upon us in the case of the Philippines and we have got to make the best of it and help those people to fit themselves for self-government. I think when they are fitted for taking care of themselves, we will be glad to help them to a government of their own. It may be, though, that before that time comes they will themselves be the reluctant ones to allow the separation to take place."

RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION.

Concerning the investigation of the railroad rate matter, now so prominently before the public on the mainland, Col. Hepburn said:

"There will be some legislation concerning the problem of the railroad rates. Our committee and the House favored the proposition that would give to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix a rate of transportation in cases where an existing rate was challenged and condemned as being unreasonable; then substitute a reasonable rate for it. It is said, I don't know how truthfully, that such a proposition is not favored in the Senate. I don't know what they will do, but something, I imagine, will be done."

"It is a very important question, that of railroad rates. \$13,000,000,000 of our wealth are invested in railroads. They have an earning capacity of \$2,000,000,000 a year gross. They affect the value of almost everything that enters into our internal and foreign commerce. The cost of transportation is a pretty important factor in the price of everything we use, and it is scarcely fair to allow the carrier to determine to what extent he will toll off the wealth of the country. So it is altogether likely that some assertion of the Government's power will be made in matters of this kind."

"That does not extend to steamship rates. We have never attempted to extend that form of control to the ocean carriers, either foreign or coastwise. And I don't think there is any probability of it. It is a very difficult thing to control rates for ocean transportation. There is never any uniform rate, even in the same ship. A vessel reaches a port, say, wanting 5,000 tons of freight. They will get two or three thousand tons and then they will begin to bid against themselves and the probability is that the last thousand tons is taken at a mere fraction of the rate charged for the first thousand. So there is difficulty in establishing any regular charges."

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

"The problem of immigration is getting to be pretty serious. We used to get the very cream from the nations that contributed to our population. We used to get people from Germany, Ireland, the British Isles and the Scandinavian states, but our immigrants do not come from these regions now. They come largely from the southern and eastern states of Europe—Italy and Russia, and the smaller states like Poland and Bohemia, and they are not always desirable classes of people. They lodge in the cities and they don't amalgamate readily with our people. In old times the son of a German, or Irishman, or Englishman, or Scandinavian, could not be told from the most of Americans. Now you can find plenty of Poles, Russians, Italians, where the third generation still speak the home language. You can go to some parts of New York and Chicago, spend days there and never hear the English language spoken."

"I can say there are a great many reasons why Congress should limit immigration, but there are so many people opposed and there is always such a powerful organization opposing any diminution of immigration, on the part of the steamship companies, and whether we will be able to retard immigration or not, I don't know."

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

"I know of no reason why we should expect to see a change in the policy of the government as to the exclusion of the Chinese."

"The matter of Japanese immigration has not taken any definite shape to my knowledge."

PANAMA CANAL PROSPECT.

Col. Hepburn sees great possibilities ahead in the completion of the Panama Canal. It will be a boon to the Gulf States, which will be in the line of trade that is coming from the Orient. And by the same token, Hawaii will be greatly benefited. The completion of the canal will also give great impetus to the export of coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Panama Canal will be the means of increasing Oriental trade, and Hawaii will benefit from both the Occidental and the Oriental shores. As to maintaining trade relations in the Far East, Col. Hepburn is in favor of the open door. "That's what we have a big navy for," said he, "to keep the doors open."

NO COFFEE TARIFF.

The congressman did not think there would be any tariff imposed on coffee. His reason for this belief was that Porto Rico and Hawaii are the only

two portions of the United States where coffee is grown and which would be benefited and it would hardly call for a change. He also expressed the opinion that he did not believe Congress would undertake any general revision of the tariff laws.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Col. Hepburn incidentally referred to Utah and regretted that the Mormon question had been so prominent before the nation. He was of the opinion, however, that the church authorities in Utah had been guilty of bad faith in keeping a promise made many years ago, that polygamy should no longer be practiced. Col. Hepburn admitted the younger element of the church, which had combated the church authorities on this crucial issue and for which many had been excommunicated. He named among others, ex-United States Senator Frank Cannon, now editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, which is waging a fierce war on the polygamous Mormons, as one he had known in Congress and for whom he had a good deal of admiration.

Col. Hepburn said he came from Clarinda, Iowa, near which was the home of the Reformed Mormon church, a church which believes in the doctrines of Joseph Smith, but has never believed in polygamy. This is the sect of which G. J. Waller is the head in Honolulu.

"The son of Joseph Smith lives near me," said Col. Hepburn, "and I have great admiration for him too. He is a man of excellent qualities. The people are thrifty and make good citizens."

PLEASED WITH TRANSPORT.

The voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu in the transport Sheridan was an enjoyable one to Col. and Mrs. Hepburn. "I must say that I am well pleased with the transport service—what I have seen of it, for this is my first trip away from the mainland, that is out into the Pacific. The soldiers were well behaved. They had comfortable quarters, good food, well cooked, and plenty of space to eat it in. I attended inspections and throughout I must say that the transport service, as exemplified by the Sheridan, showed to excellent advantage."

DEATH AT MIDNIGHT OF MRS. JOHN H. PATY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. J. H. Paty, widow of the late John H. Paty of Bishop & Co.'s bank, died last night at twelve o'clock. All her daughters were present at the bedside. Mrs. Paty had been in poor health for two years, and during the last three weeks her condition became critical.

Deceased was born at Lahaina, Maui, January 7, 1850 and was married August 17, 1871 to John H. Paty. She was possessed of a fine voice and sung in the old Port street church choir and later in the choir of the Central Union. Mrs. Paty took an active part in charitable work.

Five daughters survive the mother. They are Mrs. J. J. Egan, Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenberg, Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. C. S. Weight and Miss Lillian D. Paty. Besides the daughters, Mrs. Paty left two sisters, Miss Lillian Bolles, residing in Honolulu and Mrs. B. F. Loveland, residing in Seattle.

The funeral will be held from the house today at 4 p. m.

SUICIDES WITH PRUSSIC ACID

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

George Truax, formerly in the money order department of the local post-office, was found dead in his room at the Langton rooming house on Berea street just Ewa of the Progress block at about 1:15 this morning by Mr. James, his room-mate. Death is supposed to have resulted from prussic acid administered with suicidal intent. He had just resigned from the post office a few days ago and seemed to be in good spirits. No motive for the action is known. He was about twenty-five years of age and had a mother and sister in Seattle. A bottle containing what is thought to be prussic acid was found near the body. A doctor was with Truax when he died, but could do nothing. The dead man was a member of the Eagles.

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ATKINSON FOREHANDS

Before he went away to the mainland, Secretary Atkinson signed in blank certificates of election for the officers of all the counties in the Territory.

Which information will be a relief to the minds of some candidates who have studied the new county act, perhaps. Because, if this had not been done, the men who are to be elected on the 20th of this month could not have taken office at all. The county act makes it mandatory that the Secretary of the Territory must issue certificates to the men who are elected to office in the county, just as soon as they are elected.

The provision of the law reads: "Immediately upon receiving the returns of elections from the several boards of inspectors in any county, the Secretary of the Territory shall tabulate such returns and ascertain the result of the election in such county. The person receiving the highest number of votes in such county shall be declared to be elected, and the Secretary of the Territory shall immediately deliver to the persons elected certificates of election. If it shall appear by the returns that there has been a failure of election of any county officer by reason of a tie vote between any two or more candidates, a special election to fill such vacancy shall be ordered by the Governor, which shall be held in the manner required for this election."

Now, the Secretary is not here to canvass the votes, but that is clerical work merely, and can be done most ably and efficiently by Chief Clerk Buckland. The issuance of certificates is another thing altogether, and if Secretary Atkinson had not had the forethought to sign them in blank before going away, the county act would have been given a more severe blow than any that was threatened by the courts. For how could a man take a county office who had no certificate that he had been elected to it? And, even as things stand, it looks like an irregularity. It is true that Secretary Atkinson signed these certificates only to provide against any possible accident. Probably he expected to be home before the election. Certainly the Governor expects him to be home. But, on the other hand, there has been some talk of the Secretary staying to come down with the Taft party, and if he does that he will not get here until after the date when the newly-elected men are supposed to take office.

WILL FIND MAN

(Continued from page 1.)

campaign was opened, that is the public part of it, at Ala Park last night, and there was a big crowd of voters present to listen to the speeches. Also, there was a very considerable amount of enthusiasm. Representative Kaniho, who lives on Hawaii but who is staying in Honolulu to help his party out in the county campaign and to that end has been doing a lot of street talking, was one of the orators, and several fusion candidates were also on view and made talks. The chief of these, or the one who promised the most, was Moore, candidate for Supervisor whom the Civic Federation failed to endorse.

"Vote the fusion ticket," said Moore, "and we will turn out the men who are holding jobs now and give their places to Democrats and Home Rulers. Those fellows have held their places long enough. There is a fine horse and buggy that needs a new driver, too, and if you want to see how Sam Johnson will look when he steps out of that rig for good, just vote our ticket and we will show you."

The Republican county committee is making great preparations for mass meetings at Moiliili and at Kalihi Pumping Station on Saturday night.

THE BATTLE IN KOREAN STRAITS

(Continued from Page 1.)

mission).—Admiral Togo's supplementary report, which reached the Navy Department this afternoon, makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster unequalled in naval history. Practically every fighting ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding 150,000 tons. The remaining units of the fleet, consisting largely of auxiliaries and transports, have been dispersed, some going to Vladivostok and others to the China coast. Admiral Rojestvensky, gravely wounded, occupies a cot in a Japanese hospital, a prisoner of war.

Later reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate nature. On Saturday and Sunday there were persistent torpedo attacks following heavy gun fighting. Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have been hopelessly outclassed in gunnery. It is reported that it was necessary for Admiral Rojestvensky to change his flagship five times during the battle. He finally took refuge on a torpedo-boat destroyer, where he was captured.

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